INDIA.

dby to Calcutta-The East India Railcoodby to Calcutta—The Bast India Rail-way—Chanderangore—Burdwau—The Ra-jah's Palace—The Poppy Fields—Oplum—A Ride Through the Country—The Sacred City of Benares—The Ghuuts—The Golden Tem-ple—Brahmin Balls—Hindoo Worship—The Grand Mosque—View from the Minaret— The Queen's College—Odd Customs.

BINARES, March 5, 1809.

At four o'clock in the morning we had the pica-mure of leaving the Great Eastern Hotel in Calcutta. The remembrance of its lordly steward, of its worth-less servants and of its greasy table will abide with injured digestion. The egress from Calcutta is easy-a drive of some two miles to ticket office, where we stumbled over Bome hundreds of sleeping Hindoos, until we finally reached the "Baboo" and procured tickets for the railway. We then crossed the river Hooghly on a ferryboat, and landed at the station of he East India Railway in the village of Kowrah.

The East India Railway cars are constructed for first, second and third class passengers. The first class coaches are very comfortable; the second class moderate, and the third class about such as we transares are proportioned to the accommodation, and those who have travelled in bullock carts in India may be grateful to the enterprise and liberality thich has constructed the East India Railway.

The distance to Delhi is a continuous line, managed

by one company, of 1,000 miles. The third class cars were packed with natives, with their white turbans thining over their black faces, like boils of cotton in full bloom. The second class carriages carry only natives of the better class and such Europeans as are employed in the country. The third class cars are seldom crowded, and two persons may reasonably have a couch to themselves. We had everything prepared for a start by the time that red Indian forching sun which has changed the sons of

A pleasant run of twenty-two mlies through a reen plain, well drained, villages of mud and bam-bo scattered in the distance, brings us to Chander-agore, a French settlement, on the banks of the Hooghly-the only remaining remnant of French ower in the North of India, lingering here more as a nemento of the past than for any practical purpose. It has been in the possession of France since 1672, and was a city of 4,000 brick houses when Calcutta was a village of mud hovels. By a clause in an old treaty the French receive 300 classes of opium annu-The French keep a Governor here on a salary of £600 per annum, and maintain an army of fifty Sepoys.

Our first stopping place was Burdwan, the seat of a principality possessed by the Rajah of Burdwan. His domain is seventy-three miles in length by forty miles in breadth, for the enjoyment of which he pays the British government in India a land tax of the "honorable company of merchants trading to the East Indiea" petitioned the Rajah of Burdwan for the use of a small piece of land for a wharf at Calcutta. Times have indeed changed, and changed for the better. The Rajah of Burdwan lives in peace and security, and his tenantry cultivate their fleids in peace and security, and reap the reward of their industry. It is true that a land tax of \$2,000,000 per annum on a patrimonial estate older than the British government seems rather heavy; but peace and security are valuable, and a government which guarantees them is worthy of support. His palace is about a mile from the station, and is handsomely fitted up in European style. The residence is built upon the margin of a noblebank, surrounded with beautiful shady walf's and adorned with a great variety of flowering strubs and plants. An expensive menageric is kept up in the garden at the private expense of the proprietor (say \$4,000 per month, United States com).

Among other objects of curiosity at Burdwan is the celebrated tank in which the Inlugs disposed of their victims, as graphically described in the "Wandering about the highly ornamented grounds of the Rajah of Burdwan, and, having nothing more to see in this region, took the road again for the North. honorable company of merchants trading to

ce in this region, took the road again for the fit.

the country passed through seemed flat and shy, relieved only in, the distance by clumps of s. An occasional field of popples in thoon expected the mystery of how this land can pay such roas taxes. This innocent-looking flower plays neonsiderable part in the history of two nations. East indians, under license from the governet, gather this innocent-looking flower and manuer it into optum, the entire control of which government claims as a monopoly. The optum ent to China, and not only extracts the life and gy of John Chinaman, but extracts all the sursistic of the chinese cupier. As I have a engaged in making silver bars in former and former than to the chinese cupier and in the chands of the miner, it created a natural curity to follow them up and find their unumate restort the control of the chinese merchants; out the less bars do not remain in China; the vices of

ment in the world. The salaries of officers and the general scale of wages is greater than any other country on the earth.

The Viceroy receives \$12,000 per month and an establishment furnished. All other officers are paid and furnished on the same liberal scale. But we cannot linger amid the soportie inducates of the poppies nor indulge vain regrets about the destination of the silver bars. The train is specifing on at the rate of about twenty-live miles per noor; not last, but just slow enough to see the country. At fifty-four infest from Calcutta we reached the station of Benares—the holy dry of Benares—the religious sympathies of the limidoos through every century of its existence. For the sanctity of its inhabitants, of its tempies and its tanks, of its wells and streams and of the very air that is breathed Benares has been lamous for a thousand years. The waters of the sacred Ganges wash its wails, and whoever bathes in its waters shall be washed clean of every sin. From the remotest parts of India that his holy place on the sacred river. For thousands of miles over the burning sands of India the devotes works or begs his way for the chance to bathe his body in the stream which washes away all sin before it rests finally in its waters. The railway station is on the opposite side of the river from the city, and works or begs his way for the chance to bathe his body in the stream which washes away all sin before it rests finally in its waters. The railway station is on the opposite side of the river from the city, and in crossing the Ganges on a bridge of boats the first view of the city is obtained. The Ganges here is about 600 yards wide and fifty feet deep, but rises some fifty feet in the rains and spreads about half a mile wide. The city extends some three miles along the bank of the river, with an average depth of a mile. This most noticeable feature is the ghauts or landing on the river's bank. These are stone stairways extending almost along the entire front of the city, and are constructed at great expense for the purpose or allowing the faithful an opportunity of bathing in the sacred stream. Above these ghauts rise the temples and palaces of hindostan, many of them four or five stories high built of stone and handsomely ornamented. In former days almost every Hindoo prince erected a palace at Benares, which he visited periodically for the purpose of purging his sins in the sacred waters of the Ganges and for offering sacrifices in the temples of the Hindoo gods. A city front of three miles, with these stone stairways reaching from low to high water mark surmounted by palaces, temples, mosques and minarcis, presented a very different appearance from anything that may be seen elsewhere.

mosques and minarcts, presented a very directic spearance from anything that may be seen eisewhere.

Benares may be considered a pure type of the Hindoo city, with the graft of Mohammedanism standing out prominently in the Mosque of Aungzebe, which is built upon the ruins of a flindoot temple. In the vicinity of the city the remains of a Buddhat temple bear an inscription 550 Bt. C.

The sacred stream has rolled on, while Buddha, Brahma and Mohammed have passed by, and now the cross of Christ begins to peer among the glided domes of the temples and the creasent-tupped minarcts. We were received with great courtely by Mr. Shatespear, the government agent at Benares, who kindly placed a state carriage with a guide and escort at our disposition, and furnished elephants, chairs, boats and every facility to enable us to examine the holy city to advantage. The fielden femple at Benares is the most sacree place of Hindoo worship, dedicated to the god shiva, the delty of wisdom, who is supposed to the god shiva, the delty of wisdom, who is supposed to the god shiva, the delty of wisdom, who is supposed to the god shiva, the delty of wisdom, who is supposed to the temple around a dozen Brahmin buils are kept on marple foors and feet and washed as carefully as it they were living gods.

These great, fight, sleek, stinking cattle are so reverenced by the Hindoos that the whole power of the British government would not care to make one of them into beef. They are wonderfully well cared for, being fed, wasned and nursade with more care than any human being in india. Without Intending a play upon works, it seemed to me a very beastly worship. Why do the Hindoos worship cattler 'That is not so essayl expressed; but the story of Jupiter and Europa is not confined to western mythology. Even in North America, smong tine Apacie.

The god a trainmonder of the will be provided the Apac, as were akin, and the hadden of the

tree became the progenitor of the human race. His descendants in India revere the Brahmin buil, and will not on any account shed his blood or eat his most. The Golden Temple is a heavy, cumbrous piece of architecture, its greatest height not being over fifty feet. From the roof three irregular domes are covered with copper glit, whole gives the name of Golden Temple. They look very like so many brass ketites inverted; but the Hindoos insist upon it that they are gold, and are quite offended if you say that their Golden Temple is a very good stable for cattle, which indeed is all that it is. Our profune feet were not allowed to pollute the interior of the sanctuary. None but firahmin prices of a very high order are allowed to have charge of this shrine. The ignorant worshippers are only allowed to pass by the door, throw their offerings in and make way for the singing crowd which is a slaway pressing behind them. Old men whose beauty has long since faded, if they ever possessed that idangerous charg; young men in the prime of high-young madens, roay with expanding life, and ewit infinite in arms are crowded into this narrow street, all pushing through the seething throng with a jar of Ganges water carried on the head or heid high up in the air and a garland of flowers hung around the neck or carried in the hand.

And what do they come to worship?

That again is not so easily expressed in language

iountain plays among the flowers which are laung around its carved extremity by the devoted worshippers. defined and worshipped the tingam, or creative principle of life among the Hindoos. There are a thousand such temples in Benares, millions in hair points and trillions in Asia; but meation of one is quite sufficient. As we brought no native offerings to the shrine the priests insisted upon hanging some gariands of flowers around our necks as evidence of the parental favor of the deity we had seen so enthusiastically adored. They would no doubt have accepted a few gold mopens, but we did not feel in a benevolent mood. In the same enclosure is the well of knowledge, where the god of wisdom is supposed to live at the bottom like a frog. The water from the fountain in the Golden Temple runs into this sacred well and resupplies the water continually drawn from it by devotees. The water is considered so boly that it will wash away all the sins of the body, however enormous, and prepare the soul for a bissful change. The water looked very foul and the enturia arising from the well did not encourage confidence in its virtues for purification. In the vicunity is a temple dedicated to Visimu, in which there are altars on which pilgrims present offerings to their ancestors. An observatory in Benares, which was erected in the sixteenth century, gives evidence that the Hindoos were not ignorant of the principles of astronomy. The Mosque of Aurungzebe is the grandest Mohammedan structure in Benares. It was built on the runs of a Hindoo temple to mark the triumph of "God and the Prophet" over the debasing superstitions of the conquered Hindoos. The mosque is built on the banks of the river, nearly 100 feet above watermark, a ghaint of 100 stone steps leads down to the river from the front of the mosque; they formerly fed the fastiful from the purification of the Ganges to worship at one of the temples of Vishnu. The mosque is remarkable only one foot. The bases of the minarets are 100 feet above the verarce on which the on

the river to the station to be in readiness for the railway frain.

As the train did not leave Benares station until two o'clock in the morning we had a long evening upon our nands. The station itself was as duil as possible, not a book to read, not a drop to drink, and mobody but turbaned difindos for company. It was a fine moonlight night, so we concluded to hire a bout and have a row on the Ganges in front of the holy city. We puiled along by the great stone stairways, composed sometimes of 100 steps, which were worn into noise by the naked feet of the myriadis of people who had descended and ascended to bathe in the sacred stream; but all was quiet as death. There were no bathers here now. The palaces of the Indian princes rose high above the gradust towering in the air six and seven slores high, built of massive stone, and some of them of rare architectural beauty; but they were untenanted, and no light gleamed from their windows but the reflection of the moon from the water. The grand mosque of Aurungzebe rose in its magnificence above the hundred stepped ghaut, its minarets standing out in the moonight like columns in the sky; but there were no sentinels on the minarets and no worshippers in the mosques. The bathers had purified themselves early in the morning, and the water carriers had supplied their water jure, which prohibited being joily, and nothing was heard but the measured strokes of our oars when propeiling the boats along in the water without the accompaniment of song or cadence.

At the lower part of the city the stench of a burning body upon the river's bank was all that occurred to remind us of life or death. It was not joily this, rowing upon the Ganges on a moonlight night—it was of no use to get up any sentiment on this subject; it would not come: so we commanded our boatmen to put about, drift down stream by the long rows of score stairways under the shadow of the temples, of the mosques and the palaces of departed Indian princes, to the landing at the railway station.

The only act of

A Mob Carries a Young Girl Away from Her Parents.

Question of Canadian Independence or Annexation—Failure of the Confederation— Hard Times—Exedus of the Population to the United States—Feeling of the People—

Division of Parties.

MONTREAL, June 20, 1869. MONTREAL, June 20, 1869.

The matter of Canadian independence or anexation has been of late creating no little comment in your city contemporaries, and the *Tribune* has gone to the length of publishing lists of the disaffected. In this country, also, the matter has received no more likeway of all the propagate in the contemporary of the matter has received in the propagate of all the propagate in the contemporary of the matter has received in the contemporary of the contemporary o small share of attention, but the movement in its lavor has not possessed sufficient vitality, nor have its principles been so openly advocated, as to make the matter worth while writing you about. I think I am in a position to give you as good information as a correspondent of the New York Herald should give; and though this letter may not contain as many sproad eagles or as much agreeable bombast to the square inch as the productions of some of my

square inca as the productions of some of my vivacious compeers, still I think it will be truer. In the first place, confederation must be acknow-ledged a failure. For the general feeling to this effect which prevails there are two or three good to do for them, and invested it with magnificent impossibilities, sure to result in miserable disappoint nents. They expected what they had no right to expect—that at once the physical features of the country would be changed, commerce created, po-litical grievances redressed and this country generally turned into a little Eden. To expect such results from a simple aggregation of four provinces was absurd. Confederation did not add one unit to which the advent of confederation was halled has led to deeper dissatisfaction at its imperfect working, for it is working imperfectly.

True, the old deadlock between Ontario and Quebec is removed; but the old sec-tional differences remain, the old corrupt government of McDonaid and Cartier remains, the same expensive administration, the same joboery. While the public eye is taken and the public vanity tickled by the acquisition of the Northwest, of Newfoundland and real estate speculations generally which would make Seward turn pale, the debt is pinng up. At present the debt of Canada, including the North-west and the intercolonial loan, is a tride over gold for every member of the population. The American national debt is sixty dollars per head, American currency. This Canadian debt has been piled up without a war, and is being daily added to.

bearing upon the matter of independence. I now proceed to take up the natural argument and consider the possibility of a change.

Early in 1807, before the completion of confederation, the New York Herald's correspondent said that confederation must not be looked upon as the final solution, but that there were two issues, near or remote, to which it would lead—independence and annexation. The workers on confederation never looked upon it as a completed work—that is, those who thought with sincerity. McGee looked on it as a step towards annexation, Lord Monck as a step towards in antionality, hampered by the figment of British connection. We are not a bit freer than we were two years ago. The natural march of events, which is ever onward in nations which are possessed of vitality, will make usigndependent, it may be tomorrow, it may be ten years nence. When independent what form will Canada assume? Monarcay it cannot be, in spile of the hankering of the tory crew and the scattimental loyalists after a scin of the Gueiphs. Because, setting aside the utter absurdity of ever expecting a monarchy to take root in this soil, the country is too poor to support an expensive establishment, it has no nobility and no diplomatic class, and finally it would be absurd for Canada, by the necessary intermarriage of her sovereign with European families, to become entangied in remote European squaboles. The only remaining forms are a Cortex, with the President officiating as sovereign, and a republic. The former is impracticable, because a recurrence of the deadlock would give us six changes of government a week, and lead possibly to a republic—two republics with the same language, religion—two republics with the same language, religion—two republi

Priest party loy al, but ready to turn if advantages offered.

New Brunseick.—Sentiment about evenly balanced between loyaity and independence. Annexation spoken of without eliciting a fight.

Nova Scotia—Discontented, but not so much so as politicians report. An American policy would obtain avorably with two-thirds of the opposition.

This is summarizing into a few ines the political feeling of a large country, wherein are many parties and many local complications. But the analysis is nearly correct. The present Ministry is purchasable. With a couple of million of dolars and a few places they could all be made to dance Yankee Doodle readily to-morrow. And the English Ministry is not averse to getting rid of Canada. The policy of the Gladstone administration is to retain india and sacrifice Canada. Bright has long been a believer in United America, and his written words to this country within the last two months ail point the same way—independence, and then what you will, with the understanding that it is annexation.

The independence party is considerably embryone

then what you will, with the understanding that it is annexation.

The independence party is considerably embryonic as yet. Its leaders are A. T. Galt and L. S. Huntlogt.n. Galt has been Finance Minister several times, is the Galastone of the Dominion, very cever, rather showy. He has adopted the policy because he sees something in the leadership of what will ultimately be the winnibe narty. He is a heavy

property owner and has been investing of late in Montreal. By the way, a very large amount of money has been invested in property in this city by Americans, who are buying along the water powers, where values will increase largely with change of institutions. Mr. inutington is another very able man, a liberal, representing a frontier county. McKenzie, of Lambion, the head of the opposition, was counted in the ranks, but any price was burt because Mr. Huntington got hold of the question first, and he is doing the "trooly foll" suikily. The leaders are thus clover and far-seeing men. Who compose the party? It would be folly to count the whole opposition as advocates of independence—they go for amexation, pure and simple. They say if the intermediate step of independence be taken, when the final change is made, all the rewards will fail to the share of Cartier, John A. Macdonald and Company. The priests are upon the

without inducace and following, and a couple of them are so notoriously "joil" that their appearance in the Tritonec's list is riductions.

The party is not, then, half as strong as the Tritonec would have you believe. But of the state of public feeling I can give you an instance. There are two papers here, the Cowette and the Dally News, whose loyalty is of the most Pec sainfan character. They and their adherents have slways represented that to breathe one world of disloyalty in Montreal would be to court immediate slaughter. The Nat, a very lively and fearless sheet, has uttered high treason for the last six weeks, and still lives. It has ridiculed British connection, advocated independence, hinted at annexation, openly avowed that Canada was defenceless, and called the Queen a "figure-head of vasidy less importance than the ship." The sacred Liamas of the tories have been cruelly assaulted, and yet the matter has not caused bloodshed. To have said as much a year ago would have been to maure the editor's immolation. But times have changed, and things are discussed now with perfect freedom and fearlessness.

I attach more weight to this simple fact than I do to all the formation of parties possible. It means that a revulsion in popular feeling has settin; instead of condemning annexation unleasy people now wait and argue. That is half the battle. In regular succession will come popularity, the formation of a party in the House and success.

What about time? I dety any one to read the horizon and say when the question may come up or what form it may take. The marca of pollical events is so rapid in these days. The people are ripe for it, the nucleus of a party exists and above all the present rulers of Canada are so venal a lot that they may make annexation a government question to morrow. One thing is certain that if the movement from within be not made by that time there will be a movement from without by the summer of 1872.

In a second letter I will give a further account of the annexation question from an

HEAVY FAILURE OF A LEADING CANADIAN MANUFACTURER

ing manufacturer of carriage springs. The commentations produced the special movements of the potential in movements of the country.

Another clearre of which results are considerable and the consid

rumor averaging it from ten to turry cents on the dollar.

A letter has been received from Briggs, dated from Rome, N. Y., in which, after bewaiing his misfortunes, he expresses regret at having used his friends so shabbily, and ends by stating that he took with him barely sufficient funds to remove his family. This part of the letter is not, at any rate of his numeroas victims, believed. Should the bank refuse to grant time to the endorsers and decide to press claims as they fail due, the amount of suffering cau sed thereby will be very great, nearly one-half of the endorsers would be completely ruined. Among them are several young men who had just succeeded in struggling themselves into comfortable business circumstances, and whose present position through thus tending their flames is at the mercy of the bank. It is to be hoped the sufferers will be deait with liberally. liberally.

THE WIFE MURDER IN BUSRELLVILLE, R. L.

Particulars of the Tragedy. [From the Woonsocket Patriot, June 25.]
On Monday night last a young man, named Mowry
Irons, living a mile and a half above Pascoag, shot
his wife with a pistol, from the effects of which she
died on Wednesday. The tragedy took place at the
residence of her husband's father, where the couple,
with their little son, were temporarily tarrying. The

irong, living a mile and a half above Pascoag, shot his wife with a pistol, from the effects of which she died on Wednesday. The tragedy took place at the residence of her husband's father, where the couple, with their little son, were temporarily tarrying. The following detailed particulars are given by our reliable correspondent:—

On Monday evening, about nine o'clock, Arnold S. Irons, who resides about one and a half miles from Pascoag, came into the village and reported that his son Mowry had shot his (Mowry's) wife. The writer of this procured the services of Dr. Griffin and went to the place designated, which, by the way, is not located upon any injursy, but back from the road. The night was intensely dark and the rain poured in torrents. We were soon joined by quite a party. On arriving at the house a sail scene presented itself. On the bed lay Mrs. Irons covered with blood; her child, a boy three y ars old, and another boy nine years old were in the bed with her. She had been alone for an hour and a half. She was in considerable pain, with hemorrhage from the mouth, bleeding very freely, which continued until seven o'clock the next moraing. Her mind was perfectly caim, and she gave the following account of the iransaction:—On Sunday her Rusband and berseif had some words in relation to her visiting her sister, she wishing to go and see her and he objected, saying that if she started to go to her sister she would not get a rod from the house. She statted, when he caught her and threw her back into the house, hurthing her considerably.

The next day (Monday) they went out strawberrying, and had no further difficulty until night. He then commenced his abuse upon her by striking her in the face and choking her. This was after they had retired. He then got up and put on his pants, and instend the doors and then raised the bed ciothing and fired with a revelver, the shot dary, and mean to; she has deceived fire long enough. What he reterred to in this remark no one can tell, as his wife in from a good charac

Bosworth, and an inquest was held before Oliver and Bosworth, and an inquest was held before Oliver A. Inman, Coroner, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

On Wednesday a Town Council was called by O. A. Inman, President, and a reward of \$200 was offered for the arrest of the murderer if found alive, and fifty dollars for his body if dead. Irons is twenty seven years old, and has been living in Webster, Mass.

[Prom the Aipine (Cal.) Chronicle, June 12.]
Some excitement was created in the County Court on Monday last during the seatence of Lawier. The prisoner having no counsel, the Court appointed S. W. Griffith, of Dargelsville, to act in that capacity. Griffith wanted one week's time in which to picad, but the Court refused to grant more than one day. Griffith and the prisoner then retired to an ante-room for constitution. In due time they returned into court, when Griffith stated that Lawier had declared his innocence of any intention to commit a larceny, but owing to circumstances in the case he had concluded to plead guilty, trusting to the mercy of the Court. Judge Eno, after the prisoner had addressed the court in a pentient manner, questioned him regarding his past life, and gave him some good advice, remarking that he would be leinent with him, although his conductin juit did not warrant it. He was then sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison. The sentence had hardly secured judges Enol. life.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES.

68 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS that class cook, in French, English and German styles would take full charge of a kitchen, hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good city reference. Call for two

312 EAST SED ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR front room.—A young woman as good cook; willing to assist in the washing and froning; best city reference.

399 3D AV., BETWEEN 2:TH AND 29TH STS.-AN English woman, with good reference; can cook, wash and iron; willing to go out by the day or week.

.403 BROADWAY, NEAR 41ST ST.—A RESPECT able girl to cook, wash and from or do general consessors in a small family. No objection to the country. A PROFESSED GERMAN COOK WISHER A SITUA-tion in a gentleman's family; understands French, Ger-man and Americaa cooking; good reference. Address S., box 139 Herald office.

157 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her pre-

241 WEST 27TH, ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AND 8T

343 WEST 44TH ST.—A FRENCH GIRL AS CHAM-maid and wattress; good city reference: willing to go to the country for the summer. Address or call from 9 to 2. 301 AV. A, BÉTWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS., TOP floor, front room.—A young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or waiting alone; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NO. 349 EAST 12TH ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Fashionable Drees and Chash-

WAVERLEY PLACE, OPPOSITE NEW YORK
Nicole.—A lady established as first class dressmaker and
milliner desires a few more engagements. Latest Paris and
London Fashions. Plain dresses, §5.00; walking suits from
\$6. Apply to or address Mnc. Humphrey.

Nurses, &c. SULLIVAN ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children and do up stairs work; no objec-on to the country. Call all week.

2 GANSEVOORT ST., NEAR 4TH.-A YOUNG GIRL days.

92 WEST 25TH ST.—A FOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE 22 and seamstrees; no objection to town or country lately landed; English Protestant. Mrs. HAMBLETON.

34 WILLET ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN INFANT TO nurse, by a respectable American person living alone; would have a good home and be well cared for. 149 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAY AS nurse and seamstrees; understands cutting at it-ting ladies" and children's dresses. Call at her present em-ployer"s.

229 EAST 65TH ST. -A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. Doctor's recommendation can be given.

233 SULLIVAN ST., NEAR AMITY, IN THE REAR.—
233 A young, healthy woman from New England, with
a fresh breast of milk, two weeks old, wishes a baby to
nurse, or would go out.

235 WEST MITH ST.-A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seemstress; has excellent references. Can be seen at her present employer's.

310 MOTT ST., REAR BUILDING, SECOND FLOOR FOOM No. 5. A respectable married woman as we

314 MOTT ST., A FEW DOORS FROM BLEECKER A respectable married woman as wet nurse; best of

398 at Av., corner som st., third floor.

A SCOTCH PERSON, WHO HAS CROSSED OVER SEV-area times and is never sea sick, wishes to go to Europe as nurse or companion for the passage. Address Mrs. A. Wright, Elizabeth city, N. J.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS Durse to a family going to California. Address E. Coward, box 128 New York Post office.

O WEST STHET.—AS LAUNDRESS AND TO ASSIST in the chamberwork, in a private family; best city reference given; no objection to go a short distance out of town. Call at her present employer's.

217 EAST 60TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., rear house, second floor.—A respectable woman wishes to take families or gentlemen's washing, or is willing to go out by the day; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. Johnson.

423 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM NO. 9, THIRD FLOOR, AND EAST 16TH ST., ROOM NO. 9, THIRD FLOOR, and froning at her own room; it a very good haundress, and does futing; or would go out by the day.

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALES

WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH wishes to meet with a lady going to Europe (E preferred); has just arrived with a lady who will test she is not seesajex, and can take charge of children. A or call on E. S. P. 303 MADISON AV .- A COMPETENT YOUNG GER-

399 6TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS SALESWOMAN good references; would prefer a place where she could board address A. M.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUATION IN A

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A POSITIC responsibility and trust, either as housekeeper, panion or to attend an invalid; city or country. A ridelity, Heraid branch office, Brooklyn.

An AMERICAN WOMAN, FROM 30 TO 40 YEARS OF Age and single, in the storeroom of a first class hotel Address H., box 34 station E.

A GOOD SEAMSTRESS WANTED IMMEDIATELY
Must be competent; one who understands a machin
preferred. Apply at 134 East 17th st., between 9 and 19. WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PERSON TO TAKE charge of and bring up on bottle a baby four month old; also to have partial care of child two years old and delight chamberwork. Family private. Apply at 38 Broad way.

WANTED-A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING and froning. One with good city reference may appl at 337 West 31st at.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWOR and take care of children in a small private famil Apply at 163 West 47th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; MUST UN-derstand fluting and be willing to go a short distance in the country for the summer. Best reference required, Call at 35 West 28th 8t, from 9 to 11 o'clock. WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; to a nest and willing person good wages will be given. Apply at 64 West 52d st.

WANTED-A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN to take charge of a suit of rooms for two gentlemen must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at 452 61 av., second floor. WANTED-A WOMAN TO DO KITCHEN WORK, IN the country; no objection to a willow with one child Call at 189 State st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A WAITERSS WHO THOROUGHLY UN derstands her business and is willing to assist in the washing. Liberal wages given. References required. Applied between 9 and 11 A. M. at 43 East 33d st.

WANTED-A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE

WANTED-A GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS, TO TAKE care of a baby, at 331 East 13th at., up stairs, between lat and 2d avs. Must be neat and have references. WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, MIDDLE AGED, to do the work in a small house in Jersey City and be as one of the family; wages small. Call on or address E. M. B., 49 Dey st.

WANTED-A GOOD LAUNDRESS, AT 152 EAST 21D WANTED-A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general housework. 321 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES.

7 MONTAGUE TERRACE, BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG Englishman as water in a private family in city; country preferred; references given. Apply to present employed for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE CIGAR has years experience in the business West and South. Address, stating salary, M., care of H. A. Richey, 122 Water 44. W ANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, stuntion in a restaurant or liquor store, town or country to make himself generally useful; good reference. Cabe seen for two days at 72 York st., Brooklyn.

WANTED-SITUATION AS BARTENDER OR LIGHT porter, by one lately landed; security can be given. Address \$16 33d st., near 10th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS clerk, porter, collector or salesman; understands keeping accounts and is willing to work and make binned! useful, Good reference and security. Address Wm. Robinson, Herald office.

CALERMAN WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ACQUAINTED
with the gun and hardware trade. Address, with reference, box 3,353 Post office, WANTED-AN ENTRY CLERK IN A NOTION HOUSE, Post office.

WANTED-IN A FANCY GOODS IMPORTING HOUSE, an expert salesman and travelling spent; only one who has an established trade need apply. Address box 5,316 Post \$2,000. —A YOUNG MAN DESIRES TO INVEST business, where his services wild be required. Address J. J. T. Herald branch office, Brookign.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS. An Englishman—Professant, Married, With out temily, just landed, desires a situation as conchinage in practically acquainted with cores, having lived with families of distinction. First class families can apply for two days to J. P., at R. J. Kennelly's, Libb Broadway, corner of Sith at.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN DESIRES A SITUA-tion, thoroughly understands his business. Very best chy reference. Call on or address J. S. Lowden, saddler, 20 East 14th st.

20 East 14th et.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; will make himself useful at anything to his employer's interest; first class reference from late employer,
tudress H., box 200 Hersald office. COACHMAN. SITUATION WANTED, BY A PIRST class Englishman, of long experience; understands the acro of horses and carriages, and is a good, careful driver, orbor, obliging; best city reference. Address C., box 30 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE men, in city or country; best city reference. Can be seen at Brewster's Repository, 14 5th av., or address Coachman, as above.

Man, A 2000e.

OTUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, GARDENER
of groom or buller, by a strong, steady, honest German
(married), recently arrived, who speaks a little French, but
no English, he has ample certificates of good character, an
will make bimself useful at anything. Call for one week of
till engaged on Charles Krieg, 50 East 1th st., near av. A.

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as conclumn, either in city of country; is soler and steady; can produce five years' reference from last employer. Call at or address 305 West 29th et. WANTED—A SITUATION, AS FIRST CLASS COACH-man, by a thoroughly competent man, with the best city recremce and long experience. Address T. D., box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, A MAR-ried man, without children; wife must be a good laun-dress. Apply at 105 Front st.

WANTED A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACH.
Than; can give good reference; understands his bust
peen; no objection to the country. Address L. Richebard, et
west 254 st.